

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

PPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/615,623	07/08/2003	Ginger A. Abraham	68603-489CN2	9523	
23483 7:	590 07/09/2004		EXAM	EXAMINER	
	TLER PICKERING HA	AFREMOVA, VERA			
60 STATE ST			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
BOSTON, MA 02109			1651	THE ENTROPIES	

DATE MAILED: 07/09/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	A 41 41 A1				
	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Commence	10/615,623	ABRAHAM ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Vera Afremova	1651			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	86(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days fill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 Ap	<u>oril 2004</u> .				
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowant closed in accordance with the practice under E	·				
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or					
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the o	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	` '			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	, , , , ,	• •			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	have been received. have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)	_				
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/10/03,4/15/04.		atent Application (PTO-152)			

Page 2

Application/Control Number: 10/615,623

Art Unit: 1651

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-8 are pending and under examination.

Double Patenting

1. A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer <u>cannot</u> overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claim 23 of prior U.S. Patent No. 5,993,844. This is a double patenting rejection.

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

- A. Claims 2-8 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 22 and 23 of U.S. Patent No. 5,993,844.
- B. Claims 2-8 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 6,599,690.

Application/Control Number: 10/615,623

Art Unit: 1651

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are drawn to a product that is a collagenous tissue matrix intended for bioremodeling, tissue repairs and implantation. The conflicting claims are not identical by form of presentation, for example: the patented claims are presented in a form of a product by process claims and the pending claims are presented in a form of a product claims. However, the conflicting claims encompass the same collagenous tissue matrix products that are obtained by chemical cleaning excluding the use of enzymes and detergents wherein the chemical cleaning results in the possession of an acellular telopeptide collagen materials with less than 10% of elastin, with less than 5% of non-collagenous and non-elastinous components, free of cells and cellular debris, free of endotoxin, free of enzymatic modification, free of detergent residues and retaining structural integrity.

The patented claims of US 5,993,844 and/or US 6,599,690 appear to be broader in that they are not necessarily limited to a sterile product as the product of the presently pending claim 2. However, the sterility requirement is obviously encompassed for the patented claimed product(s) that are also intended for bioremodeling and transplantation in view of good manufacturing practices and as disclosed, for example: see US 5,993,844 at col. 9, line 12; see US 6,599,690 at col. 9, line 19.

The patented claims of US 5,993,844 and/or US 6,599,690 appear to be broader in that they are drawn to the use of various collagen-containing tissues as a source of collagenous tissue matrix. However, the presently pending claim 2 encompasses the use of the same variety of sources for the collagenous tissue matrix. Although the presently pending claims 3-8 are limited to the use of a small intestine-derived collagenous tissue matrix, the patented claims encompass

Application/Control Number: 10/615,623 Page 4

Art Unit: 1651

the use of intestinal tissues. Moreover, some of the patented clams are drawn to the use of the small intestine-derived collagenous tissue matrix in the product obtained by the method. For example: see US 5,993,844 at example 1 or claims 17 and 18; US 6,599,690 at example 1.

Accordingly, the claimed products (processes) in the patent(s) and in the present application are obvious variants.

Therefore, the inventions as claimed are co-extensive.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vera Afremova whose telephone number is (571) 272-0914. The examiner can normally be reached from Monday to Friday from 9.30 am to 6.00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Wityshyn can be reached at (571) 272-0926.

The fax phone number for the TC 1600 where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-1600.

Vera Afremova

AU 1651

July 7, 2004

VERA AFREMOVA

V. Afriman

PATENT EXAMINER